

## The Sun.

SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1892.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending June 3, 1892, was:

Sunday	148,075	Thursday	140,710
Monday	147,438	Friday	140,710
Tuesday	146,097	Saturday	140,710
Wednesday	145,097	Sunday	140,710
Total for the week	1,092,951		

## The Jumbo of Censuses.

We have received from the Superintendent of the Tenth Census a circular explaining the delay in the publication of that work. The explanation is half way between a puff and an apology. The Superintendent does not indicate whether the Tenth Census will be finished in 1893, or in 1894, or not until it is time to begin work on the Eleventh Census in 1895; but he gives us reason to believe that, when finally completed, the Tenth Census will be a portentous affair.

The purpose of the census, as provided for by the Constitution, is to afford a basis for the apportionment of representatives and taxation. The Constitution does not make it the duty of the Federal Government to furnish statisticians and philosophers with material for studies in sociology.

We are told by the Superintendent that tables and essays amounting in all to about 2,300 pages have already been issued from the printing office, and yet the end is nowhere in sight. The report made as to the relative progress in different branches of the undertaking shows its bewildering complexity and Himalayan bulk. On the Oyster Industry, 254 pages; on the Seal Industry of Alaska, 176 pages; on the Social Statistics of the Cities of New Orleans and Austin, 99 pages—these are a few of the many chapters already completed. We do not know exactly on what principle an historical sketch of New Orleans by a local story writer is included in the census; but if a proportionate space is devoted to the "social statistics" of the rest of the Union, it will require something over 22,000 pages for this chapter alone. We are glad to be informed by the Superintendent that the Social Statistics of Boston are now ready for the printer.

The chapters on Steam Pumps and Pumping Engines, 57 pages, on Fire Arms and Ammunition, 37 pages, and on the South Atlantic Watershed, 164 pages, are also stereotyped. Among the chapters partly in type are those on Meat Production in Texas, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, and on Manufactures of Interchangeable Mechanism. The chapter on the Water Power of the Missouri River, and still another chapter on the Water Power of a Portion of the Northeastern States, besides certain other chapters on equally important subjects, will be put into type in a type can be obtained. The manuscript of the chapters on the Whale Fisheries of the United States, the Quarries of Ohio and Kentucky, and on nine other subjects, are ready for the printer. How much manuscript is still in course of preparation, no human being outside of the Census Office is able to conjecture.

It will not do to say that all the facts gathered for the Tenth Census have interest and importance. All facts are interesting and important. All generalizations from facts accurately obtained are interesting to everybody. It would be interesting to know what the author is in the habit of doing with the greatest number of men and women over thirty-five years old in the United States of America; what the average age of the population is; what the average height of a Greenbacker and the average physical weight of an agnostic; how many people east of the Mississippi River prefer mutton to beef; and what is the proportion of the wicked to the good. All these statistics would be interesting; but that is no reason why we should spend the people's money in obtaining and printing them.

The present census, if it is ever completed, will be a wonderful achievement. It will probably inspire the managers of the next census with enthusiastic ambition to go as far beyond this one, in minuteness of comprehensiveness of statistical information, as this one goes beyond anything ever known before. There is no end to the possibilities in the way of collecting facts and figures and grouping them in new combinations. Indeed, the business will finally get to be so unwieldy and preposterous as to compel a return to the simple and legitimate objects specified in the Constitution. May that happy day arrive as speedily as possible!

## The Five-cent Fare Bill.

The horse railroad companies of the city will of course rejoice over the failure of the bill reducing fares on the elevated railroads. It seemed to them for their interest to make common cause with the rapid transit companies against the measure, which was doomed from the first. It was killed through treachery, and because of the efforts of a lobby which need not have lacked for money to accomplish its purpose.

It is not surprising to now find the surface and elevated roads working in unison as allies. They are not the bitter rivals, and have not been for a considerable time past, which it was anticipated at the beginning they would become. They divide passenger transportation in the city in a way which seems to be satisfactory to both, and both are making money. If, however, fares on the elevated roads were reduced to five cents at all hours, the horse car companies fear that they would suffer severely. But even then, doubtless, a good and profitable business would be left for them.

Whatever the fares on the elevated roads, the horse car companies must keep the lion's share of the short-haul business. The short fares, as they are called. These are much the most profitable for them. They can afford to lose even more of their through business than the elevated roads have so far taken from them if they keep the short fares, and those continue to multiply as fast as they have done during the last three or four years.

If people are going a long distance, of course they make a considerable saving of time and ride much more comfortably in the elevated cars. To secure these advantages they will often wait for readies pay five cents more than the horse cars charge. And to save money, they will go by the elevated cars far to go will be careful to take their tickets as to take advantage of the lower rate. The great rush of travel up and down town of business and working people of all sorts of course takes place when the fare is five cents. Hence the elevated roads have no trouble about getting the bulk of the through transportation, of the transportation over long distances.

The horse railroads have learned to give that up without regret. It is the part of the transportation business which is least profitable to them. So long as they get the chief part of the short-haul business they have every reason to remain satisfied. And that they do that is obvious. This travel is done chiefly at the hours when the fare on

the elevated roads is ten cents, while the horse cars carry a passenger for five cents. They are naturally anxious, therefore, that the lower rate for rapid transportation should not be extended throughout the day.

But even if the bill reducing fares on the elevated railroads had passed and become law, we do not believe that the surface railroad companies would have suffered from it so much as they apprehended. It is far more convenient to take the horse cars for a short trip than the elevated roads. A man can go a short distance, a dozen or twenty blocks, in about the same time on the horse cars as on the others. He may even save time if he does not have to climb to a station and wait for a train, but can jump on a passing horse car. For women out shopping the horse cars are much more convenient. They prefer them to the elevated trains without regard to price, and so no many travelers who wish for a short ride only.

Hence, during the middle of the day, when the business on the elevated roads is very light, it is good on the horse cars. And doubtless it would continue to be good on the surface roads even if their competitors up in the air were compelled to reduce their fare to the uniform rate of five cents.

## The Jews and Palestine.

The question whether the Jewish refugees from Russia are to be directed in large numbers toward Palestine is invested with a peculiar interest by reason of their belief that the Holy Land is to be restored to them at some future day as a national possession. Those who are known as the Liberal or Reform Jews are said no longer to retain the doctrine of the future coming of a Messiah and the re-establishment of the Hebrew nation. They have removed from their prayer books and synagogue service all passages containing any reference to such an event, or implying a desire or belief that it will come to pass. Their clergy, it is said, consider the predictions of a restoration in a figurative sense, as meaning that the race will be restored in all lands to a footing of liberty and equality, that its persecutions will cease, and an era of happiness open to it. A noted Jewish writer is reported to have said in one of the synagogues of this city: "America, the land of freedom and enlightenment, is our Jerusalem and our Holy Land. We want no other." This part of the race would not help in a movement to regain Palestine, or seek to live in it if it were regained.

With a large part of the race, however, and especially with those who are domiciled in eastern Europe, where their condition is such as to make them cherish the idea of a better time to come, the belief in the literal coming of a Messiah, and the reunion of the people of Israel in the land of their ancient glory, is said to be as firmly held as any doctrine in their creed. It is true that their ideas as to the manner and time of the occurrence of these events are represented to be as indefinite as those of Christians concerning the Day of Judgment. They are not deterred by their belief from investing in real estate when possessed of the requisite means, and their every-day life and business are also not affected by it; but it is thought that it might be of service to this orthodox part of the race should settle in large numbers in Syria. It is believed that they would inevitably regard such a movement as a step toward the fulfillment of the divine promise.

Whatever the consequences that might ultimately flow from that fact, it is evident that the question is not overlooked by those who are concerned in directing the current of Russian emigration, and that it is regarded by some as one of importance and possibly as fraught with danger; and it may be one of the causes at the bottom of the strong opposition offered to extensive colonization in Palestine by some of the prominent Hebrews of France and Germany. The Sultan and his Ministers seem also to have given attention to the question, since, in wording a permission to settle within the Turkish dominions, the territory comprising ancient Palestine is reported to have been expressly excepted. The Turkish Government seems to hesitate about permitting a Jewish population that might possibly swell to large dimensions to settle in the territory from which its ancestors were driven by fire and sword, and to which it believes with the fervor of religious faith that it is to be restored under divine protection. It is not unnatural that the Reform Jews, who do not believe in a national rehabilitation, and prominent Hebrews all over the world, should also feel some uneasiness in contemplating the possibilities of such a situation.

Mr. OLMSTED, who has long been interesting himself in efforts toward the restoration of the Hebrew nation, has started from Galilee for Constantinople, for the purpose of effecting arrangements, if possible, for colonization in Palestine as well as in other parts of the Turkish dominions. He is opposed to sending the refugees to the United States further than may be necessary, if satisfactory arrangements can be made for their reception in the Holy Land. Those who are sent to America, he says, soon become scattered, and lose their national and religious ties. This he thinks it desirable to prevent, and he would expect to see it prevented if they were settled in compact bodies in Palestine. But it is doubtful whether such an endeavor would have the approval of the Porte, and it would doubtless be regarded with misgiving in other quarters as well.

There is no question that the fugitives from Russia, as well as the greater number of their brethren of Galicia and Rumania, while looking toward America as a land of paradise, would gladly settle also in Palestine, were the way to do so open to them. In a private letter dated at Bucharest shortly before his departure for Constantinople, Mr. OLMSTED writes that he had just attended a meeting of delegates from twenty-eight Palestine colonization societies, and that there are altogether forty-nine such societies in Rumania. He says that the whole Jewish population of Rumania, with the exception of a few bankers and rich merchants, is eager to start for Palestine, and that during his journeying he was met at the railway stations by persons bearing lists of families who had signed their names as ready to go. "The difficulty," he writes, "is to keep the people from crowding into a country quite unprepared to receive them in such numbers."

The question that the Jewish emigrants are to take is not, however, to be determined by them alone, even if no obstacles are interposed by the Turkish Government. The decision of the question is largely dependent upon the views of those who have the disposition of the colonization funds, as well as the extent of territory large enough to influence, and some of these seem to be far from satisfied with the idea of Palestine colonization. Mr. NETTER, who has long been laboring for the success of Jewish agricultural instruction at Jaffa, has been especially earnest in his opposition, and in a letter to one of the Jewish journals of Europe, expresses the fear that such colonization on an extensive scale may lead to calamities greater than any that have befallen the Jewish race in centuries. This travel is done chiefly at the hours when the fare on

and misery is increasing so rapidly that the question where to send them is continually becoming more and more urgent. The number that have been relieved and distributed thus far has been much too small for the necessities of the situation.

## A New British Colony.

It looks as if the Anglo-Saxon genius for colonization had entered on a new and fruitful field in the great islands of the far East. Most of us may seem the beginnings of the British North Borneo Company, which was incorporated six months ago, the association starts with a far larger grant of territory than the East India Company possessed after a century of existence, and it has before it the opportunity of opening to cultivation, commerce, and civilization the widest area of land that remains untitled upon the globe.

The great enterprise now launched by a British association, and which is probably destined to immensely expand the influence and resources of Great Britain in the Malay seas, is especially interesting to us, because it was originally conceived by Americans. It arose from an exhaustive account of the Borneo project in the *Contemporary Review*, that so long ago as 1865 the concessions of territory now turned to account by British subjects were made by the native ruler of northern Borneo—the Sultan of Brunai—to a so-called American Trading Company of Borneo, which formed a settlement on the west coast, and imported a number of Chinese workmen. But after a struggling existence of some ten years the American company sold its rights to a British association, which obtained from the Sultan a confirmation of the former grant. What they got was a delegation of complete sovereign powers over the northern section of the island, as far down as the Kinaua River on the west, and the Sibuan River on the east, this territory, which comprises some 20,000 or 25,000 square miles, to be held in perpetual lease upon the annual payment to the Sultan of \$12,500. That is to say, the British company are the absolute masters of a country larger than Belgium and Holland put together, and nearly as large as Ireland; a country, moreover, recommended by its tropic forests, abounding in precious woods and drugs, and the productive capacity of its rich and virgin soil. Among the staples of export for which the soil of north Borneo has been proved to be eminently suitable are rice, millet, tobacco, sugar, Indian corn, sugar cane, tobacco, cotton, pepper, and coconuts; and there seems to be no reason why the coffee plant should not thrive there as well as in Java and Sumatra. In the known list of forest products figure ebony, teakwood, camphor, gutta-percha, beeswax, and edible birds' nests, the latter being a valuable article for trade with China. On the northeast coast there are valuable pearl fisheries, and the existence of gold and diamonds in the cedal territory is probable, since they are found in other portions of the great mountain range which traverses the island from north to south. An excellent petroleum has been discovered, and samples of it have been shipped to England, and surface specimens of coal have been encountered, though it is as yet uncertain whether the British supply is of good quality. We should add that the district of the coast nearest to the sea is the most fertile, and is traversed by rivers capable of becoming useful channels of trade, one of them having been ascended and found navigable for river steamers more than 200 miles. There are also within the company's territories a number of good harbors which may be made highly servicable as places of call and refuge to vessels engaged in the Chinese, Indian, and Australian trade. In particular the bays of Gaya on the west, Marudu on the north, and Sandakan on the east are said to be as commodious as their geographical position is convenient.

So long as the north Borneo enterprise languished in the hands of the American company, no special attention was paid to it by Holland and Spain; but no account did it pass into British hands than both those powers took alarm. In other parts of the world these once great maritime States have seen themselves despoiled of their colonial dependencies, but in the Malay Archipelago they have remained still supreme. Few persons, indeed, appreciate the magnitude of the Dutch and Spanish possessions in that quarter. The actual subjects of Holland in the Spice Islands are believed to number thirty millions, and those of Spain in the Philippine and outlying islands cannot fall far short of eight millions. Moreover, the Dutch and Spanish colonies are open to the ambition and cupidity of the European colonialists, and the Dutch and Spanish possessions in that quarter. 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